ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1875. Vol. VII.—No. 192

THE LAST

A Glittering Prize.

The most exciting and momentous epoch of American history is upon us. A presidential campaign is opening, which will decide for democracy or lib-erty, or radicalism and the downfall of American government. The most frenetic victories inspire the hope of people seek news is reviving, and the general information for political and newspapers are more eagerly sought. Consequently, are being taken to every intelligent household as the greatest source of information and amusement.

In addition to his county journal, every person should take one great City paper, which furnishes the latest *Telegraphic, Commercial, Agricultural, General Intelligence and current news* of the day. An opportunity is now presented to subscribe for such a journal, and at the same time *secured extra charge* secure the chance of getting *one thousand dollars in gold*, or other magnificent present, as set forth below.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION,

published at the State Capital, the Gate City of the South, ranks among the first journals of the United States, and is EMPHATICALLY EIGHT-PAGED WEEKLY of 48 columns, is the great Family Journal of the South. Its unswerving Democratic record, and its successful struggle against Bullock and Georgia Radicalism, are well known. Every subscriber to it enjoys a privilege unprecedented in the South, namely: A chance to receive one of the following presents, amounting in value to over

$5,000 00.

One cash gift, in gold.....$1,000
One cash gift, in greenbacks.....500
Five cash gifts, in greenbacks.....50
One magnificent piano.....1,000
One beautiful piano.....600

Also, *gold and silver medals*, to seven sewing machines, a $100 oil painting richly framed, complete sets of the best authors in prose and poet, and numerous other valuable gifts, presenting by far the most remarkable gift distribution to newspaper subscribers ever known. On application to the undersigned *specimen* copies of THE CONSTITUTION, will be sent free to any address, with full list of presents and a description of the pianos, one of which is the world-renowned CHICKERING SQUARE GRAND, our piano being the *identical* one which has taken four or five State Fair premiums.

THE PLAN

is simple. Every subscriber paying *ten* dollars for the Daily one year, receives a *registered card*—a club of Weeklies paying *ten* dollars for five copies one year also receives a *registered card*. A Weekly subscriber paying ten dollars for one years subscription gets a card. A Daily subscriber paying *five* dollars for 6 months, or Weekly subscriber paying five dollars for two and a half years, gets a half card.

The presents will be drawn to these cards, *by lot*, in public, under the management of subscribers, the proprietors having nothing to do with it. Issue of cards limited to 3,000—less than last year.

All the gifts are now in our possession and will be positively awarded without scaling or change in any respect. This is our *last* distribution and take place

December 31st, 1874.

This, therefore, is the *last* chance. Send our first distribution, Mr. George Ehrhart received $1,250 in gold for 1 Mason county club of weeklies.

THE CONSTITUTION contains stories, poetry, miscellaneous and humorous reading, "Nature's New Story," "Neal Maniac Lover," begins in January.

Agents wanted—unparalleled inducements offered.

Those not knowing us we refer to Mayor Spencer and ex-Mayor Hammock, of Atlanta.

Send money by registered letter, post office order or express. Address

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,
If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.
W. M. LEWIS,
W. G. GANT, } Cl'ks.
june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Bub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. sep5—dtf

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two miles from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. july19-dtf PROP. WELLS, Clerk.

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL* Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Lessee. Now prepared—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., R. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only Hotel in the city facing south, (which is of importance in this climate,) and a fraction of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable in the Southern States. Kept at first-class in all its departments. july5-dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.
RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	25

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations superior. Baggage transported to and from Hotel free of charges. E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville and Macon.
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
Late of Columbus, Ga.
sep13—dtf

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above House, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga. W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. It is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

RICKS HOUSE.
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable.
nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLEN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may16—

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. H. LOW TENDERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Atlanta in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Office: Bup Store of Venable & Colley. Residence—No. 7 National Hotel. nov8—1mos

Cheaper Still!

FROM THIS DATE I will sell for CASH the best LEHIGH CREEK LUMP COAL, at $6 per ton of 30 Cents per bushel, delivered from cars. Yard.
Dated December 11th, 1874.
dec11—2m EDWARD PARSONS.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
MACON, GA.
P. [illegible] was, and the table supplied with the best the market affords. Rates moderate.

BETSEY CODDINGTON.

From the Providence Journal.

About two hundred years ago
When spring kissed off the winter snow,
Under the royal law,
Good William Coddington was made,
With all the other town parade,
Rhode Island's governor.

A handsome, courtly man was he,
New England's aristocracy.
And rich in gold and land,
With diamond buckles, powdered cue,
Knee breeches, broad-cuffed coat of blue,
And ruffles round his hands.

He wore a blood-red signet ring
With coat of arms and quartering,
And gold heraldic crest.
A sword was rabbed, silver hilt,
And cunning gold embroidered quilt
Upon his satin vest.

His manners, calm and dignified,
Were tempered with a proper pride
Of goodlie ancestry.
His gabled, quaint old house was known,
With massive chimney, built of stone,
For hospitality.

A century gone! At early dark,
Committee One, the old town clerk,
Shuts in his office door.
He backs a small coal fire to roar;
On William Coddington.

Crooked and queer, with eyes that blink,
And hands outstained with ink,
With pleasant, dovelike look,
Albeit the day is cold or hot—
He travels on a little trot;
And lugs a ponderous book.

Now by his broad wood fireside,
He chafes with a belittling pride,
Of wills, and bonds, and deeds.
While Betsey, handsome, tall and bright,
His child, his household's ward and light,
His fair-haired jewel reads.

She looked and moved a gypsy queen;
In contrast to the quiet scene
And low-browed room she was,
As from a silver tea-pot of
Chased with rich devices massive,
Or "C's" entwined with glorious skill,
She poured the fragrant tea.

Years glide like ghosts; the old town clerk
Sleeps 'neath a slate stone, grim and dark,
And all the folks aroused;
On Sunday after meeting's done,
Another in groups, and one by one
Say, "Betsey she is crazed."

'Twas said a red checked Englishman
Stole her heart's love, and with it ran
Across the tossing sea.
Be that as it may, nor wind nor sail
Filled with its salt perfume the gale
That proved his constancy.

So she went mad; and when the snow
Fell silently and soft and slow,
She stalked the narrow street,
A leafless branch in her brown hand,
Waving it like a wizard's wand
At those who chanced to meet.

Grotesque and wierd her motley guise,
Like coals of fire her glowing eyes;
And even boys in fun
Paused as she passed—always alone—
And whispered in an undertone,
"Poor Betsey Coddington!"

And so a day in winter came,
When sunset lights its crimson flame,
On Narragansett's Hill;
On Coaster's Harbor, cold and white,
The poor-house shines with evening light,
And Betsey, she is still.

Yes, stiff and cold, and stark, and dead,
Upon a pauper's narrow bed,
And on the white wall at its head,
Now life's short dream is done,
There hangs a painting, old and rare,
With costume quaint and powdered hair,
Of Governor Coddington.

And at the poor, worn, weary feet,
That never more will tread the street—
Safe from all storms and harms,
There is a faded canvas spread,
Strange mockery to the pauper dead,
Her ancient coat of arms.

CUT OFF WITHOUT A PENNY.

The Seven Years' Legal Fight for a Brother's Fortune.—The Curious but Very Prosperous Ways of Mr. Joseph K. Brick.—Extraordinary Incidents in a Rich Man's Domestic Life.

[New York Sun.]

The large estate of Joseph K. Brick, the excentric engineer of gas factories, who died in Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the 7th of August, 1867, is in the process of disintegration by a slow progress through the Brooklyn courts—nine lawyers, three disappointed brothers and one neglected sister having undertaken to break the wealthy man's will. Mr. Brick was born in Salem county, N. J., and was one of five children. Samuel went to Philadelphia and became a bricklayer, Edward went to Michigan as a carpenter, John went to Texas as a sporting man and gambler, and Martha married a Mr. Winchester in New York. Joseph inherited his father's tendency for hypochondria, and until his death imagined all the ills in the catalogue to be his legacy. He complained incessantly of his stomach, and thought there was a disease in his kidneys, lungs and liver. He married Miss Julia E. Brewster when he was thirty years old, and in 1847 got the contract for lighting the streets of Buffalo, and made $9,300. He afterward was chief engineer of the Manhattan Gas Works of New York, and in 1849 got the contract for building the Brooklyn Gas Works and made $18,500. He was made engineer of the Brooklyn Gas Company, became a director, purchased largely of its stock, and in this way added to his wealth. He built gas factories in different parts of the city, but in all of them the iron retorts which were in use then impaired their complete success. The retorts, which are the hollow receptacles for coal, are heated by the furnaces below them. When made out of iron they burned out quickly and were useless. Engineers had tried in vain to find a substitute for iron, and Mr. Brick was sent to Europe in 1857 to examine gas factories. In Lyons, France, he found in use a retort made of clay, and a Frenchman named Champenois, who understood the kind of clay, returned with Mr. Brick, and Champenois found the same kind of clay in New Jersey.

ON THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

Mr. Brick at once started a factory on the Gowanus canal, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, for the manufacture of clay gas retorts and fire brick. Every gas factory adopted the clay retort, the only one now in use, and Mr. Brick, growing wealthier, extended his estate and bought up large lots of land in Brooklyn. He invented the plan of lighting ferry boats with gas, which is in use on all of the ferries. He repaired defects in gas factories when others failed, and was consulted by engineers from every point, and was the companion of public men. As he outstripped his brothers in success they envied him and did much to displease him. His indorsed his brother Edward to come from Michigan to New Jersey to superintend the building of some houses there. He took Samuel in as a partner in making clay retorts, and to John, who had married a relative of Gen. Longstreet, he gave a position in his factory. Martha, who had been separated from her husband, found a home with him. Samuel, who believed his brother's hypochondria to be a dementia, said to some one, who told Joseph that he believed Joseph could not take a will. This kindled Joseph's wrath and increased his dislike for his brother, and he went to the law office of William M. Ingraham, in Court street, Brooklyn, March 15th, 1860, and had a will written in two or three paragraphs providing that after his debts and funeral expenses were paid, all of his property should go to his wife, to be held for her, her heirs and assigns forever. He appointed her executrix, but in January, 1866, he made a codicil appointing in addition his partners in the gas works, James Haw and Edward D. White, executors.

THE CHANGE MARRIAGE WROUGHT.

There were three children born to him in his marriage, but they all died very young. Martha Winchester, his sister, who testified before the Surrogate when after her brother's death, his will was presented for probate, says that before his marriage Joseph had the most violent hatred for children. He used to say he wished Congress would empower him to lay all the children on a railroad track of drown them, and at one time he said, "Damn a young one an inch high and I say old." But when he had children of his own, his tone changed, and he was extravagantly fond of them, and when they died he believed they were taken away because he had been so cruel in his thoughts before they were given him. He used to mourn by the day for his son Joseph, and he imitated him in his frolics on the carpet.

In 1867, after twenty years of married life, and at the testimony shows, after having taken almost an entire year's rest to cure his imagined ills, Mr. Brick went to a Hot Springs in Arkansas for his health, and one day, after a long ride in the sun, had a sunstroke of which he died on the following day. When the contents of Joseph Brick's will was made known Samuel was astonished. He had expected a large share. He had expended a large sum of money in experimenting with clay retorts, because he helped Joseph. But Joseph told his brother that he did not intend to encourage [illegible] Samuel's family. [illegible] Joseph had put [illegible] to his work in gloves, and the daughters silks, and ran up $1,000 accounts. Samuel went to Mr. [illegible] and suggested that if [illegible] was an executor, would [illegible] a $10 and the will he might [illegible] $10 into his pocket. Mr. White [illegible] lay unsatisfied, and Samuel joined [illegible] his three brothers and sister to [illegible] the will. The estate was worth [illegible],000.

FOR THE MONEY.

When will was offered for probate the brothers alleged that the decedent was not of sound disposing mind and memory, and that he had made his will under [illegible] duress and restraint, and that neither the will nor the codicil took over [illegible] as by law. The Surrogate [illegible] thousand folios of testimony. The contestants employed eight lawyers, who [illegible] that Mr. Brick was a hypochondriac [illegible] that he became [illegible] under her influence he [illegible] brothers and sister without a [illegible]

Martha [illegible] ster brother [illegible] fied that her Brad[illegible] ever half bushel of a dozen at [illegible] that [illegible] would toss read every [illegible] mouth. He ment and a [illegible] advertise of the dis[illegible] "That's my case briefly."

He drank twenty-four quarts of cherry pectoral in two months, and Mrs. Winchester made her pin money by selling old medicine bottles. He took in very large quantities of Brandreth's Indian Vegetable Aycer, Radway's and Morrison's pills, Radway's Ready Relief, Swayne's medicines, cherry pectoral, sarsaparilla, bismuth, iron, assafoetida, buchu, cochicum, snake root, lepandria, jalap, valerian, boltsum, and He tested [illegible] s. He set the galvanic battery for ten years, applied external ointments, used vapor and sitz baths, and did many other strange things in medical treatment of himself.

HIS LOVED CHILDREN.

His conduct towards children was alleged as a freak of insanity. Mrs. Winchester testified that one day when Mr. Brick was petulant, his wife said, "Joseph, think of our dear little boy in Heaven," and Mr. Brick went to bed and wept the rest of the day.

Samuel testified that one of his brother's eccentricities was to shoot at animals from the window of his Lafayette avenue residence, and that he shot an old horse, a sow and pigs, a cow and a goose. He also testified that one day his brother started to go out with him, and Mrs. Brick told him not to; that he was sick, and that if he would stay at home he might go a-gunning in the parlor, and that later Samuel found him in the parlor equipped for hunting.

Mrs. Brick testified that her husband had a parlor gun that made but little noise, and he used to clean it frequently, and while it was would have his shot pouch on. Others testified that Mr. Brick calling to boys and girls from his carriage, addressed them as "little hims," and "little hers," and "little Jackawacks." The contestants quoted in their argument from the first act of Moliere's play of the "Hypchondriac" to prove a similar case, and held that a person afflicted with hypocondria coming into the hands of a wrful woman, was restrained from exercising a nat ve will, or making a free will, ad alleged that Mrs. Brick had often deared that Samuel should not have her husband's property. One brother testified that Joseph was a crazy Republican, but his wife avoided him from an association with him.

THE FIGHT IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In behalf of the widow, Mr. John Kellum, the architect of Stewart's buildings, testified that Joseph Brick was one of the soundest men he ever knew, and said that he believed that he had entire control of his wife. Mayor Hunter and Cyrus P. Smith, of the Union Ferry Company, testified that he had the soundest of judgment, and that he was such a restless, enterprising man, that a woman might as well try to seclude Ben Butler.

The Surrogate admitted the will to probate, and the lawyers appealed. A commission took testimony in Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Arkansas. For nearly seven years the case has been in litigation. John E. Eck, one of the brothers, having died, his four children are claimants in his stead. The printing of the testimony and argument to present to the General Term of the Supreme Court cost $3,000, and occupies more than 2,000 pages and is in three volumes.

The case was presented on appeal to Judges Barnard, Donohue and Tappen in Brooklyn, at the latest session of the Supreme Court, and they took the papers. The contest is considered a speculation of Samuel Brick.

The Sentence of Dr. Kenealy.

A letter from London, December 3d, in the New York World says:

The sentence which Dr. Kenealy has courted has at last come upon him. Yesterday the Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn held a "parliament," at which were present the Solicitor-General, Mr. S. A. Russell, Q. C., Mr. A. S. Stephens, Q. C., Mr. Manisty, Q. C., Mr. Southgate, Q. C., Mr. Haniker, Q. C., Mr. Joyce, Q. C., Mr. Wilde, Q. C., Mr. Pigg, Mr. Parker, Mr. Wisham, and Mr. Tatham. The pension assembled at 4 o'clock, and by 5.30 they had unanimously passed the following resolutions. Upon the motion of Mr. Manisty, Q. C., seconded by the Solicitor-General, it was agreed "That the Masters of the Bench having considered the fact of Dr. Kenealy being editor of the newspaper called the Englishman, which was and is still replete with libels of the grossest character, are of opinion that he (Dr. Kenealy) is unfit to be a member of this honorable society, and of the English bar." A second resolution, also moved by Mr. Manisty and seconded by the Solicitor-General, was "That Dr. Kenealy's call to the bar be and is hereby vacated, and that he be expelled from this society, and that his name be erased from the roll of members thereof." Dr. Kenealy was not present. The Lord Chancellor also, acting upon the fact which he conveyed to Dr. Kenealy in a letter written the 30th of last month has removed his name from the list of Queen's Counsel. Dr. Kenealy has appealed from the decision of the benchers, but there is no hope that the appeal will be entertained. Thus, after twenty-seven years at the bar and five years as Queen's Counsel, Dr. Kenealy is turned out of his profession in disgrace. You will see that he has been thus punished, not for his conduct during the Orton trial, but for his acts since the trial ended. No punishment could be too severe for a man who published a paper like the Englishman—but it would have been better, I think, if his punishment came upon him in other way. That, however, is a matter of opinion. His career here is over, and unless he can make [illegible] of his Englishman, which it is said he will follow [illegible] Edwin James and go [illegible] States.

Marshal Packard Before the Committee.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 31.—Marshal Packard, before the committee, is quoted as having said he did not believe that a [illegible] of maintaining [illegible] any other section of the country for the protection of the troops.

Gov. Morgan Dead.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, December 31.—Governor Morgan L. Smith died this morning of consumption of the lungs.

The Masons of this city of [illegible] Island have [illegible] room [illegible]

The Departments.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

[illegible]

May's New Year.

New Year's Eve. And the fire-light rules king of the gas-light. It is in his ruddy glow that the hollies and evergreens listen, while the weird eyes of the portraits on the wall look into eyes that look again steadfastly. But the fairest picture of all is the face of the fair girl upon which his red light falls and flickers.

"May Inglehart, I ask you for the last time, do you love me? Will you be my wife?"

The tall form of the young man swung fiercely around as he spoke thus passionately, his own face darkening as he waited, sternly looking into the girl's face for an answer.

"Ross Newton," returned May Inglehart, reproachfully, yet in a voice softened by pity, "why will you pain my own heart and yours by asking that question, which I have already answered, for were I to reply thousands and thousands of times, it must ever be the same. You could not feel it more than I do, Ross."

"Then you do not—will never love me?"

"As a friend," she began; but before she could finish the sentence his hoarse voice stopped her.

"Friend!" he exclaimed contemptuously, "No, by heaven! Never your friend. I ask for your love, your life, or nothing!"

She sat motionless, with eyes bent upon the tiny, folded hands resting on her lap, while his fierce passion swept on in a torrent of bitter words.

"Beautiful, I knew it. It does not require sharp-sighted eyes to penetrate your heart, May. You did care for me that Phillip [illegible] have been mistaken us!"

"We cannot control our love, Ross," said May, sadly.

"You speak well, May; but you know next to nothing of the bitterness of love like mine, the love that borders on hate in its intensity," and by a quick movement he clutched the hands of the girl in his, and held her powerless as a child as he hissed forth his parting threat and was gone.

"Women change their mind, thank heaven. And I swear, May Inglehart, you shall yet be the bride of Ross Newton!"

Truly there was much in the passion and pain of this interview to oppress May Inglehart's soul. The very depths of this man's love and hate, so openly displayed, were in themselves a shadowy form of coming evil. His parting threat cast a shade of depression upon her which she found it impossible to banish, until a light footstep resound d upon the hall-floor, and a bright voice cried, "Many happy returns to you, May!" Suddenly all the joy and gladness of her fair young face returned as she sprang forward to meet the new-comer.

"Welcome him, Birdie," she said playfully to the spotted dog curled at her feet, who had late there a again and select watcher, while the other remained, and in obedience to her voice the little shaggy-coated animal bounded up, wagged his tail, and whined a low, pleasing greeting.

There could not be a more striking contrast than was presented between the lover who had just left her side in angry scorn and he who now came forward to grasp her extended hand. The cloud, the other with all the beauty and brightness of every-day sunshine beaming from the eyes, about the mouth, and playing upon each feature of his handsome face and figure.

Moments sweet to each passed, thus unheeded by them in happy conversation, until imperceptably a touch of sadness crept even into his light-hearted [illegible]

"May," he said, "how sweet to be here with you thus, that there is something I cannot bear to tell you, and yet—I might have known there must be an end to this pleasant companionship. I have come—I have come," he answered, "to say good-by."

"Good-by?" she asked tremulously.

"Yes," he went on, "to my regret I shall not have the pleasure of leading you out in the dance to-morrow night. I shall have to resign that pleasure to some happier man. Byred Kirby telegraphs me to join her here at the train to-night, and proceed with her to New York to-morrow, and I shall have to go." And as he spoke his hand wandered into his bosom, from whence he brought a picture, which he silently placed before May for inspection. It was a handsome high-bred girl face that May there quietly in May Inglehart's lap unmoved, until raised mechanically with the question:

"And who is this Byrd Kirby?"

"Is it possible I have never told you of her? The woman to whom I am engaged," he replied, with a forced laugh. "The woman whose wealth retreives our fallen fortunes; the woman whose great beauty consoles me for the loss of such such as you, May," he said bitterly.

For a moment the waves of anguished emotion dash over the face of the girl beside him, threatening to overthrow all composure; seeing which, his own face deepens with pain, yet a mighty effort of self-possession calms the accents of her voice as she asks, lightly enough:

"But we shall meet again?"

A little while and May Inglehart's bosom heaves hotly as she stands behind the curtain watching the slim outline of his retreating figure as it disappears down the lamp-lighted street and into the distance.

This then, was the ending—the bitter pitiless ending! This the New Year's for which she must school her heart the morrow! Aver months of such misery as only lovers know, she has her love for him to be thrust aside but a toy in the play that had a him! Ah, well! let the morrow and though smiles might fail to her bidding, she could still [illegible] or womanly reserve too dearly [illegible] rious eyes to penetrate and [illegible] lacerated heart beating beneath

It has been but a few hours since Philip Stanley had first [illegible] and known May Inglehart

Yet, as she stood there [illegible] bay," what years of joy splendor seemed the [illegible] to her. And yet day sought and lingered pastime. How stra[illegible] ner of [illegible] that woman to whom [illegible] faith were plighted [illegible] Truly, her love [illegible] perhaps never [illegible]

New Year's [illegible] defiance ablaze with [illegible] ty streets beings, hur[illegible] ith human pleasure [illegible] in pursuit of those de[illegible] me gift for [illegible] the morrow. "An[illegible] one a gift to [illegible] thought hugged close [illegible] a young man, as [illegible] he new fallen snow. [illegible] look so sweet and [illegible] his night one year ago, [illegible] d to leave her in pain, [illegible] Ah, yes! her smile [illegible] at for me, and Byrd Kirby [illegible] spared herself that long tirade [illegible] she set me free, had [illegible] was freedom I craved as the [illegible] pinions are scorched!"

And this busy thought impels onward [illegible] go fast, until before he knows it quite [illegible] stands on the hearth-rug where he stood just one year ago, waiting the entrance of her to whom he brings his New Year's gift.

The door opens quietly, and May Inglehart glides in with all the self-possession and grace of a queen. Her cheeks crimson at first as she recognizes the face of her visitor. There is a perceptible start of surprise, and then she sweeps forward gracefully, as she murmurs in tones marred neither by excessive grief nor joy:

"Ah, well. You have come then to redeem your engagement for the dance, so abruptly broken [illegible] years! I am quite glad to see you, Mr. [illegible] ley, even at so late an hour. Pray, be seated."

He goes toward her and takes her hand in both of his own, she leads to him, and he kissed it again and again.

Still something in the complete calmness of her manner, the strange glitter in her bright blue eyes, daunts the young

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT,
Manager.

sun2—may7-dtf wed fri&sun

CLOTHING.

CHRISTMAS, 1874!

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO SECURE BARGAINS!

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, at Prices Lower than the Lowest! OVERCOATS, SACK SUITS! SACK SUITS!

FROCK SUITS! FROCK SUITS!

They must be sold to! Make room for alterations.

Your chance for A Cheap Holiday Present!

M. & J. HIRSCH, M. & J. HIRSCH,

30 and 32 Whitehall street. dec13—dtf

CLOTHING.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS!

As Retrenchment!

Is the order of the day, and with many A NECESSITY, we have still

FURTHER REDUCED THE PRICE OF OUR CLOTHING.

Those who wish to make a substantial and useful

CHRISTMAS PRESENT!

Would do well to call on us and make selections from the We have about forty or fifty broken suits, which we offer at prices to suit the customer.

GATE CITY CLOTHING STORE,
A. & S. ROSENFELD, 58 Whitehall street.
dec13—dtf

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Lot 3 Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Grave, Paralysis, Loss of Sex, Yalufulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Biliousness, Disease of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervousness, Leprosy, Ulcers, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Weakness, Impotency, Gleet, Stricture, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Piles, Fistula, Dance, etc. Ladies troubled with irregularities will be acted upon by the Doctor, as he is a regular physician, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and office consultation rooms No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. feb19-d&wtf

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Gilt-Edge Property AT EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in Gainesville, Hall county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January, 1875, the celebrated

Oconee White Sulphur Springs

property, consisting of the tract of land on which is the Spring, containing 350 acres, 50 of which is good bottom land on the Oconee river. There are 60 acres of cleared land on the place, and the balance is in the native forest. The HOTEL, situated on a commanding eminence near the Spring, will be sold with the land. It contains 32 good rooms and attached are stables, carriage houses, garden and some good cabins for families who prefer not to board. The property is situated six miles east of the beautiful little city of Gainesville, and 14 miles from the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad, amid some of the most beautiful scenery in the South. These Springs have been celebrated for over fifty years for their medicinal properties, and are thronged every summer with visitors in quest of health or pleasure.

At the same time will be sold the FURNITURE in the Hotel, consisting of beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c. [illegible], all the furniture necessary in such an establishment. All of which is almost entirely new.

Also, at the same time and place, 50 acres land near the Springs and in one half mile of the Air-Line Railroad, all in the woods.

Also, one new and adjoining the Springs which has been cleared but is now grown up.

Also, a good sewing wagon, a good carriage and a buggy.

All sold as the property of S. E. McCamy, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. B. McCAMY,
R. J. McCAMY,
A. D. CANDLER;
Executors.
dec8—dwdlm

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, upon reasonable terms, my very desirable Residence, [illegible] West End. One of them finely [illegible] grounds, containing [illegible] acres, with [illegible] streets, [illegible], enclosed, and [illegible] fronts on two sides of with street railroad running [illegible] it. The other is in the most [illegible] part of Atlanta, being the highest [illegible] in the city. The other lot is on [illegible] street, [illegible], containing 3 acres, fronting street closed, with a two-story house, [illegible] high state of cultivation and in a [illegible] state of cultivation. These lots can be [illegible] sub-divided into smaller lots. They are both situated in a good neighborhood, and will sell a House and Lot in the central portion of Atlanta, on Forsyth street, one door from Peters. The house is a late style cottage with modern improvements, contains 6 eight rooms with good cellar and comfortable servant's room. Lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, in a respectable neighborhood. In all respects comfortable, convenient to churches and business portion of the city, and but one block removed from Whitehall street. Terms—1 cash; balance in 6 and 12 months. Good titles. Apply at once to A. D. ADAIR, at Adair & Brothers, 37 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Georgia.
dec30—d3w 3taw-wdtcsun

Supreme Court of Georgia.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Ga., December 29, 1874.

Whereas, owing to the large number of cases on the docket of this Court at the present term, it will be impossible to write out and prepare for publication the decisions made therein before the commencement of the next term,

It is, therefore, ordered, that the Court be opened on the third Monday in January next, as prescribed by law, and that be adjourned on that day until the first Monday in February next, so as to enable the Court to finish up and bring up the present term.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Atlanta Constitution for the space of three months.

HENRY L. JACKSON, Clerk Supreme Court.

ADVANCES ON COTTON.

Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

IT HAS PLEASED

HIS MAJESTY

TO APPOINT ME

"CLOTHIER TO THE KING."

I shall be pleased to meet his

LOYAL SUBJECTS

AT THE

O. K. STORE

32 Whitehall Street

And supply them with

GOOD, WARM,

HEALTH-PRESERVING

CLOTHING

AT

VERY LOW PRICES

So that they may

Enjoy the Bounties of his Reign

For many years to come

ISAAC H. HAAS, 32 Whitehall St.

OPIUM ANTIDOTE

Stop, Read, Reflect and

Before it [illegible]

OPIUM

ANTIDOTE

Is a perfect and painless cure for

Habitual use of Opium.

In any of its forms, whether as MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, ELIXIR, or GUM OPIUM

It Positively Produces a Permanent Cure.

IT is strange yet true, that as a rule it is the brightest intellects, the best members of society become addicted to this diseased appetite. A habit which makes the slaves secludes their minds, ruins their dispositions, and gives them in their more natural moments a hatred of self as well as a feeling that everybody despises them—to such a extent that society has no charms. But thanks to the Giver of all good, the morbid, terrible habit, and degraded condition, as well as all of the desire and feeling for odious in any form is soon removed by this remarkable antidote, entirely to, and the weakened body and mind are invigorated, [illegible] renewed health until love and hope take the place of despondency and doubt. Though, you may not be afflicted with the habit of using Morphine, Laudanum, or other forms of Opium, some friend may be, and you know it not, therefore it [illegible] you, in the name of suffering humanity to use this one. By so doing you may reap the reward of those who do good. DELAY NOT.

All correspondence strictly confidential. For further particulars, and [illegible] letters from any of the Southern States address B. M. WOOLLEY,
General Agent for the Southern States,
No. 38 South Broad street,
y10-dec03m&w

DC

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 29TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBIC LIBRARY OF KY. UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded

One Grand Cash Gift	$	$ 50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each		100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each		140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each		150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each		100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each		100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each		90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each		100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each		100,000
300 Cash Gifts, 500 each		150,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each		50,000
1,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each		50,000

Whole Tickets $20. Halves $10. Tenths, or each coupon $5. 11 Whole Tickets $200.

For Tickets or information, address

GEO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.

For tickets or information, apply to J. H. JONES & CO., at Bagley & Orme's, Atlanta, Ga.
dec18—d1w sun4 sat4 sun11 sat11 sun18

FOSTER'S SECOND TEXAS GRAND PRIZE CONCERT, at Houston, Texas, March 3, 1875. $70,000 in Gold Coin. Choice Lands, Farms and City Lots. Among the Prizes there will be $25,000 in Gold.

The Real Estate is put in at its actual value. CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000.

COMMENDATORY—"Having, from our long acquaintance with J. E. Foster, every confidence in his integrity, we feel justified in saying we believe he will carry on his Distribution honestly and fairly." Signed by the Mayor, Messrs. T. D. Wilson, and the City Council.

That old and reliable paper, the [illegible] Telegraph, which [illegible] official individual enterprise [illegible]

Drawing:

"Nothing [illegible] ing personal manner of [illegible] able and [illegible] corders of [illegible] Liberally [illegible] Spectacular [illegible]

"Captain [illegible] has acted honorably and faithfully throughout the whole management of this enterprise. While some [illegible] been made by the venture to call [illegible] yet the property given as prizes [illegible] sented a fair price, and the profit [illegible] exchange of the property for cash. That such a democratic paper, the Houston Age, has the following:

"The Committee of gentlemen was one of the best that could have been selected by the audience. Hon. D. U. Garnett, who [illegible] the drawing, is one [illegible] superintendent, and one of the most popular [illegible] strict.

"The Drawing was prefaced by an explanation from Capt. [illegible] Foster, of the mode adopted. This was [illegible] received and understood, precisely as explained. Captain Foster said [illegible] with all his home people [illegible] was free to say that with [illegible] Mississippi, Louisiana [illegible] as we felt a greater sympathy [illegible] hope, that would draw the [illegible] prizes, that they might come [illegible] and that's a white man [illegible] system of management received with loud cheers [illegible] and the result announced elsewhere.

"The Drawing was then proceeded with [illegible] and Lockart, as our agents [illegible] Tickets $20 each, and a [illegible] Tickets $10 each, and a [illegible] LIABLE AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] the confidence of the community [illegible] they live. Send for circular. [illegible] Dean, Banker & Co's Reference Book, [illegible] all banks.

Address J. E. FOSTER, Manager,
dec27—d1w under 7th Houston, Texas.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT:
T. M. AUTON.

ATLANTA:
Friday morning, Jan. 1, 1875.

To all Subscribers of the Constitution.

The passage of the last session of Congress, we are largely reducing the rates on newspapers. Notice that in all cases after January 1st, the postage must be paid in advance at the place of mailing. It will therefore be necessary for publishers to attend to this payment instead of subscribers.

The postage heretofore paid by subscribers on the CONSTITUTION, has been at the rate of $1 50 per year on the Daily, and 25 cents per year on the Weekly. Hereafter, on subscriptions running after the 1st of January, subscribers will pay no postage at home postoffices, but in remittances it will be necessary to add to the usual subscription price of the paper the following rates for the prepayment of postage:

One Daily, one year.....60 cents
six months.....30 cents
three months.....15 cents

In other words, the price of the CONSTITUTION, to mail subscribers will, hereafter be at the rate of $10 60 for the Daily, and $2 15 for the Weekly, which will include prepayment of postage—payment in all cases to be made in advance.

The saving of the sum due for postage by subscribers is clearly apparent in these figures, amounting to one half in the Daily, and nearly as much in the Weekly edition.

In cases of failure to remit the amount thus charged for postage, the difference will be charged against the time for which the paper is sent. And in ALL CASES where subscribers are delinquent, we will be compelled to erase their names, as we cannot afford to pay postage at all, much less for delinquents.

Two insular mountains, each about 11,000 feet high, discovered recently by a British war vessel, have been named respectively Mount Gladstone and Mount Disraeli.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS have been allowed for the expenses of the Louisiana and Alabama investigating committee, which, in view of the high price of Bourbon and Cognac, is not extravagant.

THE Alabama Conference voted against the temperance amendment to the discipline. The vote stood as follows: Yeas—clergy 80, lay 8—total 47; nays—clergy 47, lay 9—total 56.

THE average daily circulation of the London Daily Telegraph during the present year has been 136,174. This, says the Telegraph, is by far the largest return ever made for a similar period by any newspaper in the entire history of journalism.

Two congressmen have died since the beginning of the present session—Hon. John B. Rice, of Chicago, and Hon. Alvah Crocker, of Massachusetts. Mr. Crocker, whose death occurred last Saturday night, was seventy-three years of age—probably the oldest member of the house.

THE rural population of Michigan is decreasing, whilst that of the cities show a large increase. The population of the state is 1,238,868, with an increase since 1870 of 162,800. Ten of the agricultural counties show less population than they had ten years ago.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, thinks Mr. [illegible] in the senatorial contest, but declares that in no event as to the result. He is confident that the controversy will be settled in the caucus, thus avoiding all danger of producing inharmonious feeling in the party. "Our party," he observes, "has got it too hard for a victory to fritter it away in quarrels."

MR. Leavenworth Times thinks that the [illegible] south of the various democratic candidates for senator, from Missouri, is about as follows: Gen. Frank M. Cockrell, 33; Gen. John S. Phelps, 16; Gov. Silas Woodson, 6; Judge H. A. Vories, 2; Judge W. B. Hall, 3; Judge E. H. Norton, of Platte, 2; ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown, 8; Mayor Joseph Thomas C. Reynolds, 9; Stilson Hutchins, 7; Thomas Allen, 6; George G. Vest, 8.

SAYS the Huarne (Texas) Enterprise: "Probably there is no place in the cotton states where so much money has been made planting cotton, as has been done within three miles of Hearne. Many planters who had nothing left at the close of the war but their hands and teams are now worth from $25,00 to $50,000 in cash, after having spent as much more in improving their plantations.

THE Boston Traveler says: An old and well known merchant of this city lost in the great fire of 1872 property in merchandise and warehouses to the amount of $1,750,000. Deducting what he recovered from insurance, and including what he lost in insurance stock, the net loss to him was then $1,350,000. He immediately set to work to rebuild, though any one seeing how cool and calm he was on the Sunday morning following the fire, would hardly have supposed he was interested to the amount of a dollar. He has just completed the last of his buildings. He has neither sold a foot of real estate, nor has he borrowed a dollar from any source.

The Old Year and the New.

With the [illegible] it ever new. If it comes fresh from [illegible] heart—A HAPPY NEW YEAR—we greet our readers this morning, at the passage of another mile-stone in time's long journey. But it is not meet to part with the old year, which was very kind to us in many respects, without at least a hasty word or so of its record.

It was a year of comparative peace. True, the Spanish republic was, and still is, beset by the armed followers of one whose claim to rule has no warranty outside of men's imagination; the brave people of Cuba struggled the year through to maintain their ground; specks of war appeared in distant Africa, and in still more distant Formosa, in Central Asia and in one of the disorderly states of South America—but still the dead year is entitled to the credit of having been economical in human blood. Its wars were chiefly puny affairs, thank fortune; and its knights were chiefly carpet knights. At home there was also comparative peace. The sutlers and contractors enjoyed the pride, pomp and profits of an inglorious raid against a handful of red men on the plains; and the viler politicians aroused the slumbering passions of a patient and long suffering people on the old battle fields of New Orleans and Vicksburg; but elsewhere in our broad land grim-visaged war continued to smooth his wrinkled front. For this the old year deserves kindly remembrance.

The preceding year cast upon it the blighting effects of a widespread financial disaster—that last which came with the suddenness and intensity of accumulated and prepared forces. The shock was [illegible] for a speedy cure; but the country [illegible] to look the trouble in the face as the year came in, and while its presence [illegible] business [illegible] remains, yet a gradual and [illegible] direction has been [illegible]. Its sweepings are, as yet, [illegible], and its startling failures stay the general current. Trade slowly but surely revived, as confidence was restored, and the year closed with safer, [illegible] brighter, and more prosperous than [illegible] usually knows [illegible]

[illegible] of the war. Economy is the watchword, which will soon bring us to a sound condition.

In the hour of commercial and industrial adversity the people seemed to spontaneously turn to the party whose principles had secured prosperity and contentment in the happier days of the republic. The whole year was characterized by an almost unbroken succession of democratic victories, culminating in the unparalleled triumphs of the fall elections. The off-year elections of the first months proved to be forerunners of an avalanche of ballots that sealed the fate of corrupt men and revolutionary principles. This is the year's crowning glory. This it was that, more than all else, gave the start to general confidence, and paved the way for a restoration of trade and industry. The people saw in it a hope of reform in every branch of the public service, of renewed amicable relations between the two great sections of the country, and of healthier financial regulations. With the remembrance of such events fresh in our minds, we should not condemn the old year.

The new year comes in full of promise to the people of the south. The era of carpet-bag rule is drawing to a close. Its power is broken, and it will soon be known only in the blackest pages of political history. Our crops were abundant, and, thanks to experience, we produced a considerable portion of the breadstuffs that we are now consuming. With the prospect of democratic ascendancy in the general government, the people of the south once more look hopefully for a restoration of justice and the removal of despotism and villainy. All these things, and much more, combine to make the outlook in our section one of unmistakable encouragement. Patience, courage, industry and unflinching perseverance will soon enable us to reach solid ground. May the new year witness still greater progress, both in public and private affairs; and may it be full of happiness and prosperity for every one of our readers and the rest of mankind.

OF THE CONSTITUTION we shall only say, that it enters upon the new year in a prosperous condition, thanks to the hosts of friends who stand, and have stood, by it through thick and thin. Our aspirations are, and our tireless endeavor shall be, to make it still more worthy of the people's support. The types had it yesterday that we hoped to be "alive," when they should have had it "able," to speak a year hence as cheeringly as new. But let us take the word as printed and apply it to the present conductor of this journal. Time's changes, or another new year's day rolls round may sweep them from its management, perchance from the stage of human action. But THE CONSTITUTION is a separate existence, and rooted firmly in the affections and patronage of the people, it will live and prosper, even as it prospers now.

The Carnival.

The greatest display ever seen this side of New Orleans, will be witnessed in Atlanta on the occasion of the entry of King Rex on the 6th instant. Thousands of people from Georgia and neighboring states, who can not bear the expense of a trip to New Orleans, will be here. And well they may. No one should miss it who can possibly come. The followers of Rex have grown stronger and the last display will not compare with the one next Wednesday. The magnificence of the procession will baffle language to describe of flags and decorations, will itself be a splendid spectacle. We shall sympathize with all our readers unable to be present.

THE Alabama papers are urging planters in the southern and central parts of the state, to substitute sugar cane for cotton. They say it is from five to ten times as profitable as cotton. One paper tells of the example of Charles Russell, of Sandy Ridge, Lowndes county. He had four rows of ribbon cane, thirty-five feet in length, from which he obtained forty-eight gallons of syrup, which sold readily for one dollar a gallon. This was from one-ninth of an acre. An entire acre, producing at the same rate, would have paid $432.

THE new supervising architect, Mr. Wm. A. Potter, is a son of Bishop Potter, of New York, and a brother of Clarkson N. Potter, who is a democratic congressman, and a member of the New Orleans investigating committee. It is understood that the new appointee is also a democrat. We hope he will find it convenient to drop in on us soon, and start our custom house. The Savannah Advertiser knows we are suffering for the want of it.

As a specimen example of New York knowledge of southern affairs, we print the following paragraph from the editorial columns of the New York Graphic;

One McTardy has just been killed in a duel near Mobile by one Lay. It is a curious fact that Lay recently wrote a satire on dueling, entitled "Down the River," and McTardy wrote a complimentary notice of it. What must have been the nature of the grievances which induced an opponent of duelling to kill the man who had praised his book?

The death of Mr. Byerly from wounds inflicted by Governor Warmoth, arose from a movement to put on the street railway routes cars for colored people—"star cars" as they are known in New Orleans. The Bulletin demanded separate accommodations on the street railways for the whites and the blacks. Warmoth objected to such a policy in a long letter, and the controversy quickly led to the troubles already told.

THE ten cent pieces and quarters of the silver coinage in use before the war are worth from 93 to 96 cents in gold per dollar, and 103 to 106 cents in paper. These differences rise and fall with the premium on gold, and also with the price of silver. If the Sherman bill could bring in silver change—which it cannot—we would witness miraculous and inconvenient disappearances of small change with the fluctuations of the gold market.

THERE are many indications that the current of the public sentiment is unmistakably setting against a re-enactment of the usury laws. From talks with men of every section of the state, and from the almost solid opposition of the press, and from other potent indications, we are convinced that the friends of progress and free money have nothing to fear from the new legislature. It knows the people's wants, and will act wisely.

Spain, for a brief time a republic more in name than in fact, has called the son of Isabella to the throne, so the telegraph advises, under the title of King Alphonso VII. Unfortunate youngman!

Katie Putnam realized over $900 above expenses by her performance for the benefit of the family of Marshal Murphy, in Columbus.

On account of New Year's day, no papers will be issued to-morrow.

Executive Department News.

Reappointed—W. A. Graham, county commissioner of Clay county.

Commissioned—Jr. E. Stanley, D. H. Hendley and Hezekiah Hazell, members of the board of education of Pulaski county.

An order was issued, correcting the record of grants by inserting number thirty-seven in place of fifty-seven in the district of Muscogee county.

WASHINGTON.

The Postal Service—Increase of Money Order Rates, Etc.

POST OFFICE REFORM.

(Special to the New York World.)

The reforms in the post-office department which have been mentioned as proposed by the house appropriations committee, are not likely to be carried out this winter. The general method of appropriation will not be changed this winter, but an effort will be made to institute a sweeping reform and reduction in the salaries of the fourteen hundred postmasters, who are appointed by the president. A large number of these positions, especially those which pay a large salary, are regarded as the best sinecures under the government. In many cases politicians are paid four thousand dollars a year apiece as postmasters, and have almost nothing to do, the work being entirely in the hands of subordinates. It is believed that a saving of nearly half a million of dollars a year can be effected if these salaries are cut down to the figures which the government ought to pay. Some other minor changes may be made in post-office affairs. An effort will be made to reduce the amount of the express business now done by the department in transporting packages at ridiculously cheap rates.

THE RATES FOR SENDING MONEY ORDERS INCREASED.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

No notice seems to have been taken when the legislative appropriation bill passed the house last week of the fact that the appropriation committee has changed the rates for sending money orders. These rates were reduced a year or two ago but have now been put back at the old figures by the house, the object being to make this branch of the postal service pay for the increased number of clerks required in the department to do its work. Should this be adopted by the senate the increased rates will go into effect at once.

LOUISIANA.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The talk among prominent officers to-day is that General Sheridan is not going to take the command of the department of the gulf, as was at one time contemplated. The idea of sending Sheridan to the south originated with the brilliant intellect of Grant, who, maddened at the refusal of the south to support him for a third term, is now ready to pursue the most malignant and unsparing policy towards her people in order to excuse his hatred. He is pleased to assume that the south is in what he calls a dangerous condition, and that the military organizations of the White League are numerous, and preparing for a general outbreak. This stupid calumny being assumed as a basis by the presidential intellect, it follows that Sheridan's mission is to inform himself thoroughly in respect to all the military organizations in the south, and for the purpose he is to visit the different southern states. He is not to make any written report, but get the information for use in the new war which the President's fertile imagination is busily creating. In case of trouble, Sheridan is to take command.

DEMOCRATIC ABSENTEES.

[Special to Courier Journal.]

There is a great deal of uneasiness here among the democrats at the danger of a number of democratic members of the house of representatives being absent when congress shall reassemble. Their presence here at that time may be of the highest importance, and the absence of even one member may work incalculable mischief, as it is believed to be the purpose of the republicans to press their party measures as rapidly as possibly.

THE PRESIDENT'S HABITS.

The personal habits of Grant are much commented on, and in addition to his baffled ambition are regarded as accounting for the violent and extreme course he seems bent upon pursuing towards the south.

ALPHONSO XII OF SPAIN.

Crumbling of the Republic and Re-Establishment of the Monarchy.

The Constitution's European Telegrams.

PARIS, December 31.—Additional despatches from Spain, state that Prince Alphonso had been invited to visit his family.

The northern ships off Harbor Santander, hoisted the royal flag. Marshal Serano acquiesced.

The minister of the interior has sent the following dispatch to the governors of the provinces:

"Alphonso has been unanimously proclaimed king by the nation, the army and the ministry. A regency has been formed under the presidency of Canova del Castello, without a portfolio. We hope your patriotism will induce you to firmly maintain the great interests confided to you."

The Alphonsists consider that Carlism has received its death blow.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Ex-Queen Isabella has received the following dispatch: All forces have responded enthusiastically to the proclamation.

[Signed.] PRIMO DERIVERA,
Captain General of Madrid.

We pray your majesty to transmit the news to your son. We congratulate you on this grand triumph, achieved without bloodshed.

This telegram is signed by Gen. Primo de Rivera and Canova del Castillo.

THE FRENCH CONFERENCE.

Attempts to Come to an Understanding Between the Parties.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The proposition for the creation of a senate was the chief subject of discussion at the meeting at the palace de Elysee, to day between the representatives of the ministry, and those of the various groups in the assembly. All the deputies declared that it was impossible to separate the senate bill from the other constitutional laws. Dufaure and Leon Saye insisted that provision be made for the transmission of MacMahon's powers, even after the termination of the septennate. The deputies representing the right, replied that the septennate was merely personal whereon Macmahan observed that would anything happen to him, the country being without an organized government would pass through a terrible crisis. The Duke De Audrifet Pasquier remarked the question of transmission could be again examined after 1880, when it might be possible to find some ground upon which to compromise. Another meeting will be held on Saturday. The Journal des Debats says that an understanding between the two centres is possible, but if effected, it will be independent of the right.

Little Girl Kindles a Fire With $1,100 in Greenbacks.

From the Milwaukee News, 25th.

H. Grote keeps a saloon and boarding-house at 193 Second street, and, to all appearances, is doing a good and prosperous business. He is a thrifty individual and is given to operating somewhat in stock horses. He doesn't keep, as a usual thing, any vast amount of money about the house. Day before yesterday having a note against him that was rapidly approaching maturity, he obtained something over $1,100 with which to satisfy it. Wrapping up thes comfortable sum in an old newspaper, he stowed the bundle away in a bureau drawer and where he intended to let it remain until it was wanted to liquidate the claim against him.

In his family is a young girl, a sister of his wife, named Melia Merclink, a bright little lass about nine years of age. A part of Melia's duties is the kindling of the matutinal fire, and yesterday morning, as usual, she was the first one stirring in the house. Not having enough inflammable material handy, she remembered the roll of paper in the drawer, and getting it out put it in the stove, where she soon had a beautiful fire in full blast. When the master of the establishment arose he missed his money, and a little inquiry demonstrated the fact that the $1,150 had gone "where" in the elegant language of the late lamented James Fisk, Jr., "the woodbine is meth." The state of the atmosphere in that boarding house can be better imagined than described—the fire was immediately extinguished, but as it had been under good headway for at least two hours, the stove was as empty of money as a rounder's pocket after a night's debauch.

THE OUTRAGE COMMITTEE.

Smelling of the Congressional Rats.

All About the Louisiana White League.

The Alabama Part of the Business.

(The Atlanta Constitution's Telegraph.)

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Before the congressional committee, Gen. Ogden said: "I am commanding officer of the white league in this city. The object and purposes of the white league are clearly defined in their constitution. The constitution was here submitted and read. The witness continued: our organization is simply for defensive purposes. The condition of the affairs in Louisiana called for it. Such organization was established in July, 1874 and we called it white league, because they could only rely on the whites in our condition with the political offices. We have nothing to do with in the city of New Orleans. Our roll will call from 2,500 to 2,800 men. I have organized out of these, 3 regiments of infantry and 1 of artillery. We have officers for those regiments. Gov. Penn authorized men to organize a militia. When acting governor, I was under Governor Penn's orders, on the 14th of September. Some of the organizations have been disbanded, but I cannot say how many, as no reports have been received. We have no artillery.

To Mr. Phelps. Immediately on the organization of the league, it assumed a military character. We had no armory. Guns held by members of the Crescent City White League were obtained by themselves. We have had very irregular meetings since the 14th September and we have other companies who I see meet often. I have issued no orders since the 14th September, except to drill officers of companies. Drill. The that, sometimes prevent discussion. League has not met has held about two. The last meeting called a meeting of the weeks ago. City white league. A meeting Crescent of the officers of the companies was held after the election. We also passed a resolution of non-interference with the returning board. Our club has taken no political steps since 14th September. We passed no resolutions declaring members should discharge any negro who voted the republican ticket. We had no pledge that anybody should vote a particular ticket. Before the election I summoned my staff and a few other gentlemen together to take steps to police the city on the 2d of November. I divided my command into three divisions. They were to place fifteen men near each poll to prevent disturbances. I did this because I was told that measures would be taken to create a quarrel. The leagues in this state are not under my command, though I believe they would obey me, if I issued orders. There is no federal or central organization. I believe a league existed in one of the northern parts of the state before any one in New Orleans. I don't know that any republican was a member of our club. Many colored men came to me for protection, and I gave it to them.

Mr. Potter: I put out men on election day to prevent disturbances as anything of that kind would be construed into intimidation. It grew out of condition of our affairs here. Our people in terror of the metropolitan police who committed outrages, and sent out into the parishes to execute orders of usurpation. The Metropolitan brigade were all armed. They turned out in the streets, and drilled with arms. There was a negro militia company. I heard there was a black league, but never saw it.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 31.—The congressional committee are all here to day. The republican politicians, generally men who were defeated for office, are hanging around their headquarters and Cannon, republicans, and Luttrell, democrat, conducted the investigation. Coburn and Buckner being here. The former had witnesses as to the many outrages in Lee county, but it is said they were totally discredited.

Luttrell had witnesses who proved that the government bacon for the overflowed country was sent to Opelika, distant 70 miles from the overflowed region. That it was in charge of republicans and carpet-bagger candidates. He traced 3,000 pounds to one negro meeting house, where the day before the election it was distributed to republican voters. No proof was required as to destination. He would have proven the use made of more of it, but the witnesses were spirited away from the reach of the sergeant-at-arms. Some negroes swore that they had been discharged for voting the republican ticket, while others swore they had been beaten by negroes, burned out of their churches, and generally mistreated for being democrats. The negroes testified that before the late election, the republican candidates promised to divide all the white democrat's land among them, and their furniture and bedding and household property. The negro witnesses complained of none of the promises being kept, and some of them were anxious to know if these congressmen had come here to see that they got their forty acres and mule. To-day Messrs. Buckner and Luttrell had many witnesses to prove the improper use of overflow bacon in this district. The majority of the committee would not allow them to be examined, giving as an excuse, the bacon business was not covered by the resolution under which they were sent here. They have found out enough about the bacon. Some negroes and white republicans testified they were intimidated before the election, but none were kept from voting. The general run of testimony, as far as ascertainable, it was to those effect that a republican meeting was disturbed by the democrats in this county, but that a riot and rows were frequent between 2 radical factories, after resulting in bloodshed and one in death by a pistol shot. It was also proven by the republicans that every case of murder on the docket here was of negroes for the murder of negroes; some 15 or 20 in the past 18 months, also, that every official in the county, including the presiding judge, were republicans. It was proven, in two or three instances, that in the late canvass a few negroes were kicked by drunken democrats. It was proven that no United States marshal noticed these republican disturbances or made any arrests of either democrats or republicans under the enforcement act in this county.

To Mr. Foster. On the 14th of September he went out on the streets to get the arms belonging to us that were on board a ship. The police were on the levee, and as we were going to get our arms, I was informed of the advance of the police. I then formed a line of battle of the white league, for the purpose of helping the democratic party. We helped both parties in preserving peace. A meeting held that day, demanded abdication of the governor. I was acting with the people. One of the purposes of the organization on the morning of the 14th was to get these arms. The league did not know my purposes. I acted not with the committee of ten, but with the committee of citizens. My purpose that morning was a peaceful one to Mr. Potter. We surrendered the state house to Col. Brooks. During Penn's government the city was peaceful and quiet. Politics are pretty much divided on the color line. We made efforts to gain over some of the colored vote but used no intimidation. If the federal government did not interfere we would have had perfect quiet here during the few days of Penn's government. I do not believe it would have been prudent for a man to express sympathy with the Kellogg government on account of the excitement.

Gen. Ogden was asked on conclusion of his evidence by Mr. Potter to furnish the names of the negro men who called on him for protection, which Mobile to. The committee leave morrow morning.

Gen. Sheridan staff arrived here last night.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—South Atlantic and Gulf states cool and fair, generally cloudy weather with light rain and snow in the southern in the extreme northern portion. Continued high barometer on the Atlantic coast, and the lower Mississippi valley.

THE LOST.

Interesting Matters Connected with the Search for Charlie Ross.

[From the New Orleans.]

Many interesting incidents connected with the search for Charlie Ross have been obtained from the detectives employed in the case by the citizens of Philadelphia. The detectives began the search in July and then they have scoured the United States and Canada, and even crossed the Atlantic, in the hope of finding the kidnapped boy. The work has cost over two thousand dollars. One of the largest items has been the expense of letters, cards and posters. Seven hundred thousand circulars have been mailed, containing particulars of the abduction, descriptions of the boy and his kidnappers, and photographs of Charley. These have been sent to every police officer, sheriff and constable, and posted in every railroad station, police office and post office in the country. Two men were specially detailed to attend to the distribution in Canada. The circulars were also posted in the vessels in the different sea-ports. The printing, mailing and photographing have cost $3,000. Of all thousand letters and telegrams have been sent to the detectives in answer to the circulars. Every communication has been answered, and all trails followed. The correspondence has been so extensive as to require an extra corps of clerks.

Between five and six hundred men have been reported as Charlie Ross. In numerous instances, where localities were thought to have been obtained, officers have been sent on investigations to distant places, only to find that the children had been trained to answer the questions intended for the identification of the missing boy, and that their keepers had been to the deception. Twenty-five of having them ransomed. At one time detectives were engaged in the south making so many investigations on many The gypsies [illegible] Over two hundred and fifty-two scard from as having dred bands were thought to be Charlie children but of the children sought in gypsy camps turned out to be stolen, and in several instances their parents were found. One little boy whom the officers came across in the tents of the gypsies was restored to his father and mother, in Rockland county, after two separations. They never expected to see him again.

The detectives believe that, directly or indirectly, half a million persons have been engaged in the Ross hunt. They can only explain the failure to find him on the ground that he is either dead or that the kidnappers left him in an obscure place with some recluse, who has never heard anything of the case.

Gen. Stuart's Visit and the Southern Railroad.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

The visit of Gen. Charles B. Stuart, of New York, to this city last week, has excited considerable talk in southern railroad circles, and has given rise to a good deal of outside gossip and speculation as to the meaning of his coming. The following outline of what he proposed will probably be found of general interest:

Gen. Stuart is a prominent engineer of New York city. He has been engaged as chief engineer and consulting engineer in many railroad enterprises of the country. Among others, we may mention the New York and Erie, the Great Western of Canada, the Syracuse and Oswego, the Iowa Central and the Illinois Grand Trunk. He has been state engineer and surveyor of New York, and state commissioner of the Niagara railway suspension bridge. He has also held important offices under the general government. Two or three months ago he was employed by some New York bondholders who are interested in certain Georgia railroads, to visit Georgia and report on the condition of the enterprises in which they had become engaged. His inquiries, among others, rouds running from Macon to Brunswick and Savannah, and also what is known as Gulf line.

Gen. Stuart became convinced that what these roads needed was western or northwestern outlet. If this could be secured their business would be largely increased, and their value greatly enhanced. He went back to New York and reported his conclusions. He was thereupon directed to come to this city and learn what he could of the prospects of the Cincinnati Southern. This was the object of his visit here last week.

The Cincinnati Southern is now located to a point some sixty miles below Chitwoods. Chitwoods is in Tennessee, near the state line between Tennessee and Kentucky. It is the point at which the Southern road diverges from a line to Knoxville, to the line to Chattanooga. The distance between Chitwoods and Knoxville is about sixty-six miles. From Knoxville a road has been already constructed running north some thirty-six miles. This leaves a gap of about twenty-eight miles yet to be constructed to make a new line from the Cincinnati Southern to Knoxville. South sixteen miles to Maryville, Tennessee. The road from Knoxville north, if we do not mistake, is now under the control of an English company. That running from Knoxville to Maryville is owned by the New York people. Gen. Stuart proposes that the 200 miles between Maryville and Macon shall be built by the New York capitalists that he represents, aided by subscriptions along the line. Thus a new line or connection would be formed, giving Cincinnati a direct line to the south, and, more important even than this, outlets on the seaboard. Among the sea ports touched would be Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah and Brunswick. The distance from Cincinnati would range from 650 to 700 miles. The harbor of Brunswick is as fine as any on the Atlantic coast. The value of the other ports is more or less well known. A new line from Cincinnati to Knoxville would be 273 miles long, or six miles less than by the Kentucky Central. The distance from Cincinnati to Macon would be some fifty miles less than by the way of Chattanooga.

Coming back now to the Cincinnati Southern, Gen Stuart says this city is doing what no other municipality or combination of individuals is engaged in. The combination that is here suggested could not be carried out without the aid that this city is now prepared, and stands pledged, to furnish. Whatever the road to Chattanooga may cost, it is certain that the ten millions already appropriated will be sufficient to complete it to Chitwoods, a distance of 207 miles. Chitwoods is near the coal and iron mines. South Knoxville the road would pass through mines of copper and magnetic iron, and marble quarries. These mines, Gen. Stuart says, are the richest in the country. The Duck Town copper works and the Tellico iron works are in this vicinity, and are pledged to contribute largely to gain a connection with the Cincinnati Southern.

It is proposed that the New York capitalists shall lease the Cincinnati Southern. The details of the lease are, of course, matters for discussion and settlement. The general proposition which it is proposed to submit to the New York people is the assumption by them of the interest on the bonds, the payment of a certain sum annually to be devoted to a sinking fund, and also the payment of one-half the net receipts, the latter to be used for providing increased facilities for the road, and subsequently for the payment of the bonds. It is also suggested that the lease should so drawn up that if the road's running toward the southwest should desire to use the road from Chitwoods to Cincinnati, they could do so on equal terms with the original lessees. The lease to be drawn up so as to fully protect the interests of the city at all points.

These propositions, in substance, Gen. Stuart is prepared to recommend to the company he represents. A detailed statement may be expected from him before long. Meantime the outlines of the plan are now in the possession of our citizens for their consideration and discussion.

Killed by an Explosion.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—John Mulancey and Samuel Richardson were killed yesterday by an explosion in Spring tunnel. Mr. Pillon was fatally wounded, and several other persons were seriously injured. Most of the operators of the Cornell watch factory have struck against the employment of Chinese.

A Union Vessel Wrecked.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—The [illegible] cotton. New Orleans, for [illegible] The cost of wreck [illegible]

Constitutional Reform.

[Macon Telegraph and Messenger.]

The suject of a convention for a revision of the constitution is again in agitation, recently with greater earnestness than was a year ago. At that time we are solicitous that a convention should be called without delay. Now, although we shall not oppose the call, we ask a little delay may be beneficial. This modification in our views is due to the great political revolution of last November, and the strong assurance that it has of still greater changes in the approximating political influences and opinions of the country. This relieves from the pressure of immediate danger and gives us time to know precisely what we want, and to avoid the errors and mistakes into which we might be betrayed by them in existing conditions.

All fant amendments of the constitution chiefly to disarm irresponsible power of the power of doing mischief. The common idea will drift almost wholly to the side of restrictions, inhibitions and disabilities, and the offspring of the convention will, in all likelihood, be something more or less in the nature of a straight jacket—for property is keenly alive to the perils resulting from a suffrage about fifty per cent. of which represents no property, and is in great part wholly unintelligent.

But, after all, what permanent safety can there be in mere restriction of the fundamental law? They answer for emergencies—and are frequently of benefit; but multiply them as you will—and hedge every property interest around by them as you may, it is little better than throwing up levees and dykes around each separate interest, as compared with a better system of engineering which should reach and cure the source of overflow. The danger is an ignorant and irresponsible suffrage—the philosophical remedy should be addressed to the suffrage.

We know it will be said, at once, that *it is incurable.* We must always have universal suffrage, and it is a waste of time and breath to combat it. Well, that *may* be so, then again it may not be so. The experiment of applying a remedy is worth the trying, and we believe, if at a proper time the democrats of Georgia would address themselves to it boldly and heartily, would succeed. But succeed or not, it is the question of a sound, rational and safe government against anarchy first, and autocracy afterwards.

It seems to us no reflecting man can doubt, when he sees the rapidity with which suffrage has been depraved and debased in the United States, and the consequent rapid progress of public disorder that the process must necessarily be fatal to republicanism in comparatively a few years.

Some Georgians will tell us, *we are safe* because, by a close combination among thinking, tax-paying voters, we are enabled practically and substantially to disfranchise the ignorant and non-tax-paying—in other words their votes do not count in the actual public administration. Yes! that is true. That is just what we accomplish so long as we keep the whites united in one party. But how long can we do *that!* Not long, we fear. Parties get to be *tyrannical* by long possession of power, and selfishness is hard at work disintegrating within and without.

Besids, new public questions will soon come into existence to divide the whites. It won't be long before that fiery "anti-popery" controversy which is agitating Germany and England, will cross the seas and be introduced by the northern radicals as a new and living question, more vital than slavery; and we all should know now many whites everywhere will be caught by the lure of anti-Catholic crusade. There will be very specious arguments to show that the grand constitutional principle of universal religious toleration is worse than the fugitive slave law, and the whole government is in danger of being swallowed up by the pope, instead of by ignorance rascality and vice, in the shape of voters who can't read or reason, and politicians who can't and won't be honest.

This, we think, will be the next radical card, and it will divide the southern whites. That fact will restore ignorant suffrage to a position of a practical governing power, and unseal the whole fountain of woes and dangers. So long as the southern states have such a suffrage, they are all either actually ruined like Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, or they are in deadly peril—for it is certainly mere surplussage to say that a people who are totally ignorant and irresponsible, must bring every job of human government they take in hand to a very bad conclusion.

It seems to us if this subject were considered and pressed, as it ought to be—in the light of a change indispensable to the common safety—a reasonable suffrage qualification both in property and intelligence might be secured. It need not be more than a $200 freehold and ability to read and write the ballot deposited. The difficulty would be mainly among the small politicians—the men who are afraid to vote for a tax upon dogs—but the difficulty here lies in the fact that the public manhood and patriotism has not been appealed to.

Summary of State News.

AUGUSTA.—The beautiful new iron fence around the Catholic church is nearly completed.——The gin house of Mrs. J. T. Atterburg, in Scriven county, was burnt on the 23d. Loss, $2,000.——A crowd of emigrants, nearly all negroes, passed through the city on their way from Wilmington to south Georgia.——The Richmond county tax collector keeps in his office an Indian tomahawk, which is over a century old. He uses it to the terror of delinquent tax payers——A negro woman has mysteriously disappeared. The welfare of the city would be materially advanced, if others would follow this illustrious example.——The radicals met on Tuesday and nominated a full ticket which will, perhaps, receive seventy-five votes at the approaching election.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

COLUMBUS.—A negro near Columbus recently stabbed another five times, and then ran away. The wounded negro died——The brother of the Bagley, who killed Murphy and who lost his own life soon after, had a preliminary trial for being accessory before the fact. He has been committed to jail for murder.—*Enquirer.*

ROME.—Eugene Le Hardy, Viscount De Beaulieu, died at Rome on Sunday. He was from one of the noblest houses of Belgium. He was born upon the field of Waterloo, just three years after the battle. He has resided in America since 1848. At the time of his death, he was engaged in promoting the interests of the arsenal.——A negro girl has carried on forgery quite successfully for the past two months. The authorities recently suspected her, but she was too quick for them and fled to Alabama. Governor Smith will make a requisition upon the governor of Alabama for the arrest of this female villian.—*Commercial.*

SAVANNAH.—A collision occured on the Atlantic and Gulf railroad on last Tuesday, by which an express car was smashed up, an engine badly damaged and the engineer a little hurt.——A negro named Hardeman came near butchering one of his companions on Tuesday.——The recorder has made a hole in a sea captains pocket for sailing too fast down the river.——The Irish are preparing for a great celebration of St. Patrick's day.—*News.*

Bismarck's Little Game.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BERLIN Dec. 31.—The circular note of Bismarck of May 14th, as read in secret session of the Von Arnim trial, stated that the new pope, if not recognized by a majority of the European sovereigns, would cease to be a pope, but would stand in the same position as a bishop appointed without the consent or approval of his government.

A Veto in New Orleans.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Mayor Leeds has vetoed the ordinance adopted by the common council, providing for an estimate of the revenue of the city, and advises the imposition of the interest tax.

Fog.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dense fog fell here to-day.

Campbell County Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door in the town of Fairburn, Campbell county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit:

Forty-two and one-fourth acres of land, it being part of lot No. 48, in the 9th district of originally Fayette, now Campbell county. Levied on as the property of Matilda Rodgers as administratrix of Robert Rodgers, deceased, former guardian, etc., to satisfy a fi fa. in my hands from Campbell Superior Court in favor of S. T. W. Mason et al. vs. the said Matilda Rodgers, administratrix, etc. Property pointed out by Q. C. Giles, plaintiff's attorney.

WM. THOMPSON,
Deputy Sheriff.

dec31—w4w

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NORCROSS HOTEL.
SUPPER HOUSE.
By MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day.....$2 00
Board, per month.....$35 to $40 00
Single meals.....75 cents
jan1—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. P. EDWARDS

COAL!

The Largest Stocks in the Market.

THE LARGEST LUMPS

and he best screened.

The Price is low as the lowest.

dec15—dlm-n-h-n-s

Chromos at Auction

THE CHROMOS remaining over from the Library Exhibition will be closed out at auction at the Library,

Saturday Evening Next,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Everybody are invited to attend.
dec31—d3t

Boarding House for Rent

A HOUSE WITH TWENTY ROOMS, situated in the center of the city. Possession given immediately. Apply to
jan—dlw 51 PEACHTREE ST.

POSTPONED ONE WEEK.

THE GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE announced yesterday on account of the storm. It will come off on THURSDAY NEXT, at the same hour, 11 o'clock.
jan1—dlt

AUCTION SALES.

JAYSON & NORMAN will sell Saturday morning Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, a fine assortment of second-hand Furniture, such as bedstead, bureaus, chairs, etc., mattresses, carpets, and a general line of household goods. GOOD BARGAINS. Be hand punctual if you want bargains.
jan1—dlt T. C. JAYSON, Auctioneer.

MEDICAL.

DR. FOGERS'

Vegetable Worm Syrup,

A brave man may suffer pain, when inflicted upon himself, heroically; but he

Cannot See his Child Suffer

There is no other malady, incident to childhood, that is accompanied with more insufferable wretchedness to the little sufferers than that

PRODUCED BY WORMS;

and when the parent fully comprehends the situation he will not delay a moment in selecting the most prompt and efficacious remedy to insure the expulsion of the intruders. This remedy may be found in

Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Please bear in mind that Rogers' Worm Syrup is a reliable preparation. Rogers' Worm Syrup is sanctioned by evidence. Rogers' Worm Syrup is positive in destroying worms. Dr. Rogers' Worm Syrup has no bad effects. Dr. Rogers' Worm Syrup is highly recommended by physicians, and is unquestionably the BEST WORM MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

H. HENRY, Ordinary.

dec31—d3t

...ald County.
...ber 31, 1874.
...ENNIS having ...ffered ...
...ulath Bonds, ...ing and ...
...ion at 9 o'clock a. m. ...
...day of December, 1874.
JOHN B. STEWARD,
Ordinary.

Music Buyers

...orders directed to Ludden ...
...ic House, Savannah, Geor...
...e filled promptly and sat...
...ck is by far the largest ...
...ere not the least want ...
...ans to procure it from ou...
...Prices same as in New York ...
...ded in half the time. Dealers, ...
...Schools, Colleges and ...
...tion and Try us with an ...
...any address. Organs and Mu...
...lists, ...en copies of ...
...dress, and JOURNAL (41 10 per ...
...ss. LUDDEN & BATES ...
...no Savannah, Ga.

...a Felton county.
...ffice, November 24, 1874.
...DOWNS wife of W. A. Downs ...
...that ...nding to apply to ...
...ation of personality and ...
...ation of a homestead, ...
...ass upon the same at 10 o'clock ...
...the 4th day of December, 1874.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary.

...Douglas County.
...7th November ...
...William H...
...Jam...
...deceas...
...to all the ...
...ons are ...
...Monday in January next, else ...
...will be granted the applicant.
JOHN M. JAMES,
Ordinary.

Administrator's Sale.

...GEORGIA, COUNTY.
...order of the Court of ...
...Coun...ty, will be sold on ...
...Monday in January next, at the ...
...door in Douglasville, to the ...
...highest bidder, between the legal hours of ...
...sale, the following ...
...hundred and fifty acres of land lo...
...hundred and fifty-two, in the ...
...of the ...section of said county. ...
...property of Elsier McLarty, late ...
...deceased. Sold for distri...
...tion.
W. A. McLARTY,
Administrator.

Campbell county.

...ffice, December 3, 1874.
...RIAH J. WYNABLE, wife ...
...Wynable, has applied for ...
...of personalty and and setting ...
...ation of homestead, and I ...
...the same at 11 o'clock a. m., ...
...day of December, 1874, at my ...
...my hand and official signa...
R. C. BEAVERS,
Ordinary.

Kalb county.

...Office, December 3, 1874.
...Mary F. Wordsworth has ...
...me for letters of administra...
...estate of Wal er Words...
...re, to notify all persons ...
...their objections, if any, ...
...scribed by law, else let ...
...said applicant as ap...
...IN B. STEWARD,
Ordinary.

Sheriff's Sales.

...efore the court house ...
...town of Douglasville, ...
...the first Tuesday in ...
...the legal hours of sale, ...
...to-wit:
...es, two yearlings and ...
...I levied on as the ...
...Verdery by virtue ...
...or rent, in favor of ...
...
...ime and place, sta...
...cotton, one stack ...
...bels of corn. Le...
...distress warrant ...
...P. S. Verdery, in ...
...
...and place, four ...
...twenty-five hundred ...
...and one hundred ...
...levied on as the ...
...J. Lewis virtue of a distress ...
...rent, in favor of B. N. Will...
...
...same land place, will be ...
...bale of cot...on. Levied on as ...
...P. S. Verdery and, Lowe, by ...
...Williford.
...
...same land place, sold ...
...stands used cotton, Lev...
...
...Sales for ...
...January next.
...be sold bef... the court house ...
...in the town ...DeKalb ...
...within the legal hours of ...
...first Tuesday in January, 1875, ...
...property, to ...
...No. 105, in ...th district of ...
...county, con...
...acres, more ...Levied on ...
...and to satisf... a fi. fa. issued ...
...Thomas ... ex. ...
...Superior Court ... Mary ...
...Simpson and L. ... ...
...property of, and ... possessed ...
...land. Property ... ...
...
...same time and ... ...
...two-quarter acres, ...
...in the northeast ... of ...
...in the 18th district ... ...
...DeKalb county. ...
...town of Decatur ... ...
...now resides, ...
...acre, more or less, ...
...of land lot ... 236 ... ...
...originally ... ...
...being one-h... ...
...
...

TEARS BELOW.

[illegible] the old year out, with its sighs and
[illegible] and its memories of doubt and
wrong,
[illegible] and its envyings strong,
[illegible] tures to the faltering sense,
[illegible] hams and cold pretense.
[illegible] em together and bind them
fast
[illegible] a load as bottoms past
[illegible] brought he may take wrath;
Keep we the [illegible], let him bury the past!
[illegible] ds, as he goes to rest,
[illegible] the shade of the darkening west.

Ring out, ring [illegible] with a merry din!
The old year has gone with its care and sin!
Smiling and fair, at the eastern gates,
Clad in tinted light, the new year waits!
Welcome him in with the clay band,
Who waits in a wave of his beckoning hand;
Hope, with her wreaths of sweet spring
flowers—
[illegible] mer's glowing hours,
Joy for the [illegible] fall,
Plenty and [illegible] seasons—best of all.
Ring merrily, [illegible] o'er the blushing skies,
Beautiful star of the new year, rise!

BREVITIES.

—A hoosier editor has dubbed his [illegible] "Dave."

—There [illegible] they had a clear and [illegible] Christmas; or, as the times de[illegible] it, a southern day with northern [illegible].

—A monument to Captain Cook, who discover[illegible] the Sandwich Islands, and afterwards furnished the natives with a lunch, is to be erected at Honolulu.

—The highest price ever paid for a book was [illegible] a larger edition of Boccaccio's Decameron, which was brought by the Marquis [illegible] Blandford for $10,400.

—If you want to succeed in the world don't build a hotel in Chicago. The Grand Pacific, that city, which cost $750,000, was just sold for $120,000.

—Don't [illegible] If you swear off using tobacco and wearing clothes after the first of January, you can save five dollars at least, and five dollars [illegible] one thousand years is [illegible],000,000.

—The [illegible] yor Havemeyer, of New York, leaves [illegible],000,000 to $5,000,000, of which the widow is to have one-third and the rest is to be equally divided among his children.

—New Year's day—"Howde do? Made a hundred calls. Job indeed. More to make. Glass of wine, please. Good byes." Chorus of young ladies: "What a fool that young Snivins is."

—An average number of the London Times contains about twenty-five hundred advertisements, and the receipts of the advertising department are said to be about $1,000 or $5,000 a day.

—The newspapers of Texas are still many years behind the age. They announce their intention of issuing carrier's addresses. Even the St. Louis Democrat has got beyond that point in journalism. —*St. Louis Globe.*

—A railroad train in Michigan broke down recently, and the passengers alighted. Among them was an old gentleman, who, to [illegible] time, wandered off to the [illegible].

There he encountered an old flame of his, who he had not seen for years. The old flame was soon recognized, and within a few days the couple were married.

—An eight hour man on going home the other evening for his supper, found that his wife sitting in her best clothes on the front door step reading a volume of travels.

"How is this?" He exclaimed. "Where is my supper?"

"I don't know," replied his wife. "I began to get your breakfast at 5 o'clock this morning, and my eight hours ended at 2 p. m.

—There has been a reconciliation between [illegible] and his sweetheart. An uptown lover with her photograph. She presented him with [illegible] bended knees, swore he would [illegible] wear next to his heart. [illegible] last Sunday evening, call, he pulled out his handkerchief from his back [illegible] pocket, when, lo! the [illegible] of his lady's fears and photograph fell [illegible] and his heart is not in [illegible] says he is [illegible]. —*Exchange.*

—A gentleman who wedded a young [illegible] in her teens desires to offer a word [illegible] caution against such very early marriages. He says it is productive of an uncomfortable feeling to have your wife, no matter how amiable and lovely going round among her schoolmates, bragging about her possession of a husband as if he were a new doll.

—It is rumored in New York that the object of Jame Gordon Bennett in going abroad, is to marry a young lady in Paris to whom he has been sometime engaged. She is a Roman Catholic, of Irish parentage and has been two years out of a convent, where she was sent to be educated. He is expected to bring his bride home early next spring.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, December 31.—Cotton quiet; sales 943 bales; uplands 14¾; Orleans 14¾.

Futures opened quiet and a shade easier; January 14 15-16@14; February 14 15-32@14 ; March 14 15-16@15; April 15⅛; May 15 11-16@15⅞; June 15.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn advancing. Pork steady; new mess $20 50@20 62½. Lard quiet; steam 13¾. Turpentine heavy at 35½. Rosin dull at $2 10@2 20 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks active. Money 4. Gold 10⅜. Exchange—long $4 86; short $4 90½. Governments dull. State bonds active.

LIVERPOOL, December 31, noon.—Cotton quiet; uplands 7⅛; Orleans 7⅞; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; sales for the week 52,000 bales, of which 4,000 were for export, and 5,000 for speculation; stock in port by actual count 585,000, estimated 595,000; stock American by actual count 275,000, estimated 221,000; receipts for the week 104,000, including 90,000 American; actual export 6,000; stock afloat 464,000, including 348,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, December 31, 2:00 P.M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in December or January 7⅜; do. deliverable in February or March 7⅜.

LIVERPOOL, December 31, 5 P. M.—Cotton sales 5,500 bales American; sales to-day of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in January or February 7 7-16.

LONDON, December 31.—Bullion increased near half million pounds. Five 25s.

PARIS, December 31.—Rentes 62f 65c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
Atlanta, Ga., December 31, 1874. }

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 08; selling at $1 10. Silver, buying at $1 02; selling at $1 05.

Exchange.—Buying at ½ off; selling at par.

Bonds and stocks—Georgia 6s 80s@85; 7s 90s@ 93; 7s 99@1 01. Atlanta water bonds 7s, 75@80. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70@73; 8s 80@82. Georgia Railroad stock, 73@77. Georgia Railroad bonds, 90@92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 50@55; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90@92. Central Railroad stock 58@62. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—5c gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—2@4c.
Country fowls—Peaches unpealed 3@3½c; peaches unpealed 4@5c; peaches peeled 10 cents; apples peeled 4@5c.
Butter—
Eggs—
Honey—
Beeswax—
Tallow—
Hides—We quote at 3@5.
Poultry—Dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 15c per pound; turkeys 75@1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—95@1.
Meal—$1 00.
Oats—37 00.
Wheat—White $1 40@1 50; amber $1 40@1 50; red $1 40.
Rye—$1 25.
Barley—$1 80.
Peas—mixed 85; white 90.
Hay—Timothy 2 00@2 50; mixed $1 10@1 25; prairie 90c.
Flour—Superfine $7 75; extra family $7 50@7 75; family $7 25@7 50; superfine $6 75@7 00.
Bacon—Sides 12½; rough sides 11½; clear sides 12½; shoulders 9½@10; hams 13@14; sugar cured hams 15@16.
Lard—
Sugar—Crushed 13; powdered 13; granulated 13; A 12½; extra C 11½; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10@10½; Demerara 11½; New Orleans 9¾@11; do. prime 10@10½; do. fair—none in market.
Coffee—Rio 22@24; Laguira 26; Java 26@28.
Syrup—Imported 42@3. New Orleans 58@75.
Molasses—Cuba 43; Sugar 43; Cuba 45.
Soap—10@10½.
Starch—
Rice—bbls. 8½; tierces 8.
Soda—kegs 7@7½; assorted papers 8@8½.
Crackers—C soda 42@6c; Asoda 6@7; butter 5@7; pic-nic 5@7; oyster 6@8; milk 10@12; wine 10@12; Boston butter 10@12; sugar 6@11; C cream 9@11; lemon cream 10@11; hand-made sugar jumbles 12@14; hand-made lemon snaps 14@16; hand-made tea-cakes 12@18; handsomic scolloped sugar kisses 10@13; sugar cakes 10@12; ginger snaps 9@12; ginger bread 8@9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $1 50@75; fancy 12@20.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per dozen $2; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3 50@4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00@18 00; lobsters, per doz. $2 50@3 50; tomatoes, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50@1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50@3 75; pineapples $3 50@3 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lb $2 25@2 75; Lima beans 3 lbs. $3@3 25.
Confectionary—milk 1 lb $2@3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75@2; qts per case $2@3 25; half gals $4 50@5; gals. half doz $3 25@3 50; half bbls. $6 50@8; English pickles, pts $4 25@5; Colman's mustard per doz $2@3 25; French mustard per doz, $2@2 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5@5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25@1 50; qts $2 25@2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25@1 50; green $1 50@1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25@2 50; vanilla $2 75@3; assorted $2 25@2 50.
Sardines—qrs $17@17 50.
Teas—Oolong $1@1 10; imperial $1@1 10; gunpowder $1@1 70.
Vinegar—20@40.
Sugar—crushed 13; powdered 13; granulated 13; A 12½; extra C 11½; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10@10½; Demerara 11½; New Orleans 9¾@11½; do. prime 10@10½; do. fair—none in market.
Coffee—Rio 22@24; Laguira 26; Java 26@28.
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